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EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

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2162

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/073,131	Applicant(s) CARONNI ET AL.	
	Examiner Cam Y T. Truong	Art Unit 2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-22, 24-32, 34-38 and 40-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-22, 24-32, 34-38, 40-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-4, 6-22, 24-32, 34-38, 40-43 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 1/22/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued that Levergood, Knouse and Bauer do not teach "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence".

In response to applicant's argument, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" as the alternate entry such as JQP/resumen comprises the JQL as entity name is extended by an /resumen as uncommon string of characters including resumen as expandable sequence (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40).

Applicant argued that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established with respect to these claims.

In response to applicant's argument, The examiner respectfully submits that to establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 USC 103, references must provide motivation or suggestion either in the references themselves, or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art; must be analogous; and must teach all the claimed limitations.

In this case, the instant application is concerned to a method for accessing file system to search alternate entry.

As discussed in the office action, Bauer teaches accessing a directory or file system to searching an alternate filename (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

Similarly, Levergood teaches a system for accessing a directory server for searching a file via Internet (paragraph 0011, 0029).

Importantly, Levergood provides advance of using a session identification to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

As discussed above, a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would recognize the advantage of Levergood to add the Levergood's teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding

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to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

Applicant argued that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established with respect to these claims in combination of Bauer in view of Knouse because Knouse and Bauer do not teach "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence".

In response to applicant's argument, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" as the alternate entry such as JQP/resumen comprises the JQL as entity name is extended by an /resumen as uncommon string of characters including resumen as expandable sequence (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40).

Therefore, the 103 rejection for claims are proper and make the record clear.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 11, 12, 15-22, 24-26, 29-32, 34-36, 40-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer (USP 5627996) in view of Levergood et al (or hereinafter "Levergood") (US 2006/0095562).

As to claim 1, teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving a request from a requesting node to access a file system entity having an entity name" as receiving a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

"checking for the entity name in a listing" as (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"based on a result of the check, searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence” as the alternate entry such as JQP/resumen comprises the JQL as entity name is extended by an /resumen as uncommon string of characters including resumen as expandable sequence (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Levergood teaches a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Levergood's teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claims 2, 20 and 30, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the retrieved information includes a location of the file system entity" as before the system retrieves an entity file in the directory, the system has to retrieve the location of the file first (figs. 6-8).

As to claims 3, 21 and 31, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the retrieved information comprises an information node" as a file entry contains an information node. Thus, when retrieving a file entry, the system retrieves an information node (col. 6, lines 20-50).

As to claim 4, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded sequence; and returning the information to the node" as (fig. 8, col. 6, lines 20-40).

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As to claims 6, 24 and 34, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the file system entity is at least one of a file and a folder” as (col. 10, lines 35-40).

As to claims 7, 25 and 35, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation subject matter in “wherein the identifier is representative of a context of the node” as expanding the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not an identifier identifying the user’s computer (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

Kyne teaches the text string identify a computer in a local network (fig. 4, col. 7, (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

As to claims 8, 26 and 36, Bauer and Kyne teaches the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, Kyne further teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the context is one of user identification and network interface” as network interface (fig. 4).

As to claim 11, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

“receiving a request from a node to access a file system entity having an entity name” as receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

“determining whether a file system view table has a first entry corresponding to the file system entity” as the program determines whether the base name matches the

computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system search the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“searching the file system view table for an alternate entry based on the determination” as If it is not, the system search the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“ the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence” (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Levergood teaches a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Levergood's teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 12, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in the file system view table using the expanded alternate entry; and returning the information to the node" as (col. 6, lines 15-50).

As to claim 15, Bauer and Kyne disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 12, Kyne further teaches the claimed limitation "sending the information to the node based on a determination that the node is permitted access to the information; and

sending an error indication to the node based on a determination that the node is not permitted access to the information” as (col. 7, lines 10-12; col. 9, lines 1-10).

As to claim 16, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation “sending an error indication to the node based on a determination that the file system view table is missing the alternate entry” as (fig. 5)

As to claim 17, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation “sending an error indication to the node based on a determination that the file system view table is missing the information corresponding to the expanded alternate entry” as (fig. 5).

As to claim 18, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

“a memory including an operating system that: receives a request from a node to access a file system entity having an entity name” as server computer can support one or more large hard disks that can be made available to client PCs that has an UNIX operating system. This system receives a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

“checks for the entity name in a listing” as (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“based on a result of checks, searches for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity” as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If

it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence” as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“and a processor that runs the operating system” as (col. 3, lines 25-35).

“substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Levergood teaches a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to

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the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Levergood's teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 19, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"means for receiving a request from a node to access a file system entity having an entity name" as server computer can support one or more large hard disks that can be made available to client PCs that has an UNIX operating system. This system receives a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

"means for checking for the entity name in a listing" (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"means for searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“means for substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Levergood teaches a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Levergood’s teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so

that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 22, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "means for looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded alternate entry: and means for returning the information to the node" as (col. 6, lines 45-50, fig. 5).

As to claim 32, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded alternate entry; and returning the information to the node" as (fig. 4).

Claim 29 is rejected under the same reason as discussed in claims 1 and 19.

As to claims 40 and 41, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"a secondary storage comprising a plurality of file system entities, each of the file system entities including an entity name" as hardware stores a plurality of file system entities files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 15-45);

"a memory comprising: an operating system including: a file system view table including a plurality of entries" as (col. 5, lines 35-65);

"a lookup routine operable to receive a request from a node to access a file system entity" (col. 6, lines 30-40),

"determine whether the file system view table has a first entry corresponding to the file system entity" as (col. 6, lines 30-40);

"search the file system view table for an alternate entry based on the determination, the alternate entry comprising an entity name of the requested entity extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

"a processor that runs the operating system" as (fig. 1);

"substitute the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node" as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user's computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user's computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

"wherein the requesting node comprise a process" as a server receiving a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user's request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity".

Levergood teaches a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding

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to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Levergood's teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 42, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"sending, from a node to a lookup routine, a request for access to a file system entity having an entity name, wherein the lookup routine performs a method comprising:

"checking for the entity name in a listing" as (col. 8, lines 30-50; col. 10, lines 1-20);

"based on a result of the check, searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as (figs. 3&8, col. 8, lines 30-50; col. 10, lines 1-20),

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

"substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node" as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user's computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user's computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

"wherein the requesting node comprise a process" as a server receiving a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user's request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity".

Levergood teaches a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0013; 0011; 0014-0015]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Levergood's teaching of a session identification is used to identify a requesting user. The SID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks SID of a user so

that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent un-authorization users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 43, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded alternate entry in various permutations" as (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 20-55).

5. Claims 9, 10, 13, 14, 27, 28, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer (USP 5627996) in view of Levergood and further in view of Hagersten et al (or hereinafter "Hagersten") (UPS 6308246).

As to claims 9, 13, 27 and 37, Bauer discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 4, except the claimed limitation "looking up the alternate entry in the file system view table based on a determination that the system view table is missing a first entry corresponding to the file system entity".

Hagersten teaches that look-up table for multiprocessor computer system, moves specified datum from primary entry to alternate entry, if both primary and secondary entries are not available for new datum (abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hagersten's teaching of look-up table for multiprocessor computer system, moves specified datum from primary entry to

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alternate entry, if both primary and secondary entries are not available for new datum to Bauer's system in order to continue process data and retrieve information to a user without interruption.

As to claims 10, 14, 28 and 38, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "sending information corresponding to the first entry to the node based on a determination that the file system view table has the first entry" as (col. 6, lines 30-50).

4. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 11, 12, 15-22, 24-26, 29-32, 34-36, 40-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer (USP 5627996) in view of Knouse et al (or hereinafter "Knouse") (US 2003/0074580).

As to claim 1, teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving a request from a requesting node to access a file system entity having an entity name" as receiving a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

"checking for the entity name in a listing" as (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"based on a result of the check, searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence” (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Knouse teaches a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0166-0173; 0011; 0195]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knouse’s teaching of a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web

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page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent unauthorized users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claims 2, 20 and 30, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the retrieved information includes a location of the file system entity" as before the system retrieves an entity file in the directory, the system has to retrieve the location of the file first (figs. 6-8).

As to claims 3, 21 and 31, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the retrieved information comprises an information node" as a file entry contains an information node. Thus, when retrieving a file entry, the system retrieves an information node (col. 6, lines 20-50).

As to claim 4, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded sequence; and returning the information to the node" as (fig. 8, col. 6, lines 20-40).

As to claims 6, 24 and 34, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the file system entity is at least one of a file and a folder" as (col. 10, lines 35-40).

As to claims 7, 25 and 35, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation subject matter in “wherein the identifier is representative of a context of the node” as expanding the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not an identifier identifying the user’s computer (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

Kyne teaches the text string identify a computer in a local network (fig. 4, col. 7, (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

As to claims 8, 26 and 36, Bauer and Kyne teaches the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, Kyne further teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the context is one of user identification and network interface” as network interface (fig. 4).

As to claim 11, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

“receiving a request from a node to access a file system entity having an entity name” as receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

“determining whether a file system view table has a first entry corresponding to the file system entity” as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system search the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“searching the file system view table for an alternate entry based on the determination” as If it is not, the system search the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

“ the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence” (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Knouse teaches a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the

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request document (paragraph [0166-0173; 0011; 0195]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knouse's teaching of a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent unauthorized users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 12, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in the file system view table using the expanded alternate entry; and returning the information to the node" as (col. 6, lines 15-50).

As to claim 15, Bauer and Kyne disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 12, Kyne further teaches the claimed limitation "sending the information to the node based on a determination that the node is permitted access to the information; and sending an error indication to the node based on a determination that the node is not permitted access to the information" as (col. 7, lines 10-12; col. 9, lines 1-10).

As to claim 16, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "sending an error indication to the node based on a determination that the file system view table is missing the alternate entry" as (fig. 5)

As to claim 17, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "sending an error indication to the node based on a determination that the file system view table is missing the information corresponding to the expanded alternate entry" as (fig. 5).

As to claim 18, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"a memory including an operating system that: receives a request from a node to access a file system entity having an entity name" as server computer can support one or more large hard disks that can be made available to client PCs that has an UNIX operating system. This system receives a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

"checks for the entity name in a listing" as (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"based on a result of checks, searches for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

"and a processor that runs the operating system" as (col. 3, lines 25-35).

"substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node" as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user's computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user's computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

"wherein the requesting node comprise a process" as a server receiving a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user's request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity".

Knouse teaches a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0166-0173; 0011; 0195]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knouse's teaching of a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent unauthorized users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 19, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"means for receiving a request from a node to access a file system entity having an entity name" as server computer can support one or more large hard disks that can be made available to client PCs that has an UNIX operating system. This system receives a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The client computer is represented as a node (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-50);

"means for checking for the entity name in a listing" (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"means for searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as the program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in the directory 800. If it is not, the system searches the next entry in the directory 800. The next entry is represented as an alternate entry (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 1-20);

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“means for substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Knouse teaches a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0166-0173; 0011; 0195]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knouse’s teaching of a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user

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is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent unauthorized users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 22, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "means for looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded alternate entry: and means for returning the information to the node" as (col. 6, lines 45-50, fig. 5).

As to claim 32, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded alternate entry; and returning the information to the node" as (fig. 4).

Claim 29 is rejected under the same reason as discussed in claims 1 and 19.

As to claims 40 and 41, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"a secondary storage comprising a plurality of file system entities, each of the file system entities including an entity name" as hardware stores a plurality of file system entities files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 15-45);

"a memory comprising: an operating system including: a file system view table including a plurality of entries" as (col. 5, lines 35-65);

"a lookup routine operable to receive a request from a node to access a file system entity" (col. 6, lines 30-40),

“determine whether the file system view table has a first entry corresponding to the file system entity” as (col. 6, lines 30-40);

“search the file system view table for an alternate entry based on the determination, the alternate entry comprising an entity name of the requested entity extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence” as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

“a processor that runs the operating system” as (fig. 1);

“substitute the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node” as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user’s computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user’s computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

“wherein the requesting node comprise a process” as a server receiving a user’s request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user’s request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity”.

Knouse teaches a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL

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after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0166-0173; 0011; 0195]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knouse's teaching of a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent unauthorized users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 42, Bauer teaches the claimed limitations:

"sending, from a node to a lookup routine, a request for access to a file system entity having an entity name, wherein the lookup routine performs a method comprising:

"checking for the entity name in a listing" as (col. 8, lines 30-50; col. 10, lines 1-20);

"based on a result of the check, searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity" as (figs. 3&8, col. 8, lines 30-50; col. 10, lines 1-20);

"the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" as (figs. 3&8; col. 9, lines 1-40);

"substituting the expandable sequence by at least one identifier identifying the requesting node" as substituting the pathname-home/jqp/ by a value such as Meeting.age or Meeting Agenda corresponding the user's computer. This value is not a identifier identifying the user's computer. (figs. 3&7-8, col. 10, lines 1-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 9, lines 1-3);

"wherein the requesting node comprise a process" as a server receiving a user's request from the client computer to access file system having a list of file names. The above information shows that the client computer has included a process for sending the user's request to the server (fig. 3, col. 8, lines 30-67).

Bauer does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "at least one identifier identifying the requesting node; retrieving information corresponding to the expanded sequence; selectively permitting access by the requesting node to the file system entity".

Knouse teaches a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document (paragraph [0166-0173; 0011; 0195]). The URL is represented as an expanded sequence.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knouse's teaching of a userID is used to identify a requesting user. The user ID is included in a path or a string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user

is permitted access to the request document to Bauer's system in order to prevent unauthorized users to update/access files in a directory without permission and further prevent intruders of outside world from accessing the user's LAN.

As to claim 43, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "looking up the information in a system view table using the expanded alternate entry in various permutations" as (fig. 8, col. 10, lines 20-55).

5. Claims 9, 10, 13, 14, 27, 28, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer (USP 5627996) in view of Knouse and further in view of Hagersten et al (or hereinafter "Hagersten") (UPS 6308246).

As to claims 9, 13, 27 and 37, Bauer discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 4, except the claimed limitation "looking up the alternate entry in the file system view table based on a determination that the system view table is missing a first entry corresponding to the file system entity".

Hagersten teaches that look-up table for multiprocessor computer system, moves specified datum from primary entry to alternate entry, if both primary and secondary entries are not available for new datum (abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hagersten's teaching of look-up table for multiprocessor computer system, moves specified datum from primary entry to alternate entry, if both primary and secondary entries are not available for new datum

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to Bauer's system in order to continue process data and retrieve information to a user without interruption.

As to claims 10, 14, 28 and 38, Bauer teaches the claimed limitation "sending information corresponding to the first entry to the node based on a determination that the file system view table has the first entry" as (col. 6, lines 30-50).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


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Contact Information

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T. Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Cam Y Truong
Primary Examiner
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